

THE CHINESE SETTLEMENT

Empire Willing to Pay 450,000,000 Taels.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Department of State has been informed reliably that the Chinese Government has issued a decree agreeing to pay an indemnity of 450,000,000 taels, equivalent to about \$37,000,000 at the present rate of exchange. It is known now that the whole subject of indemnity will be closed up before the end of the present month. If that is not done and evacuation is not under way on a large scale, then the Chinese Government must be assessed \$1,000,000 each day after June 1st next, to compensate the powers for the maintenance of their military forces in China. Under this whip the Chinese Government has been forced to yield. It is not known that the powers have agreed on the form and extent of guarantee, but now that the amount of indemnity is fixed, not much difficulty is expected on this score.

The United States Government has not taken part in the selection of a military commandant to succeed Field Marshal Count von Waldersee in the supreme command at Peking. Having dispensed with our military force in China, the United States is not concerned in the personality of the military chief. Our legation guard will not owe allegiance or obedience to any foreign commander, but will be answerable solely to the United States Minister or charge. In the event of common peril the several legation guards may unite for the common defense, in which case they may select their own leader, as they did during the defense of the legations last year.

WILL SEE HONOLULU.

Since it has been announced from Washington that the heads of several departments are about to sail for Manila, it was learned that they will have considerable company on the voyage as well as when they land at the islands. Several members of Congress are on the way to Manila, others are to sail in the near future, and more who are known to have a desire to go, have not yet set the date of their departure. General Breckinridge, Inspector General of the Army, is on the way to Manila. General Greely is about to sail for the Philippines by way of the Suez canal. Adjutant General Corbin will sail from San Francisco on the transport Hancock, June 25th. General John F. Weston, Commissary General of subsistence, and Surgeon General Sternberg will sail at the same time. General Bird of the transport service and Paymaster General Bates are likely to be passengers on the same transport.

Of the members of Congress who are going to the Philippines in the near future to familiarize themselves with existing conditions, may be mentioned Congressman John F. Shafroth from Colorado, who will sail on the Sheridan, June 1st, accompanied by his wife. Congressman W. L. Stark of Nebraska, his wife and son, sailed last Saturday on the bark Santiago for Hawaii, prior to going to the Philippines. Delegate to Congress Dennis T. Flynn of Oklahoma will go to Manila by way of Honolulu, while his wife and daughter remain in this city until his return.

Sam Parker Talks.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Samuel Parker, Foreign Minister in Hawaii when Liliuokalani was on the throne, and who arrived here today, in speaking of existing conditions on the island, said: "You hear about the Hawaiian or patriotic native party demanding Governor Dole's deposition. It's simply politics. The outlaws want to get in. They assume virtuous names, that's all. They have the Legislature, but cannot get over the Governor's veto of their pet measures. The islanders are prosperous under the new regime. To illustrate: Before annexation I could only get two or three cents a pound for my beef. Now I can get ten or eleven cents, and the supply cannot keep up with the demand. The Porto Ricans imported as laborers have turned out well."

Plague Spreading at Hongkong.

LONDON, May 28.—"The progress of the bubonic plague here," says the Hongkong correspondent of the Times, "is becoming serious. The death rate is over thirty daily. The epidemic is the worst since 1894. The colony requires drastic sanitary legislation."

Telegraph Notes.

Emperor William maneuvered a brigade of guards at Berlin, and then led them through the city. Accompanying his staff was General Bonnet and other French officers.

The Presbyterian General Assembly has adjourned after making the following appropriations: Foreign missions, \$139,249; home missions, \$100,550; Freedmen's aid, \$55,000; church extension, \$55,000; educational work, \$8,000; educational for colleges and seminaries, \$25,000; ministerial relief, \$10,000; publication, \$1,500.

The Presbyterian General Assembly voted against the recommendation of Dr. Samuel Collins for the appointment of a committee to prepare a list of consanguinity and affinity within which marriage shall not be contracted. The following resolution was passed: "Inasmuch as the doctrine of consanguinity and affinity ought not to be within the domain of the church, and by the courts of the church are to be guided in determining particular cases as they may arise, it is the judgment of this general assembly that such action contemplated in the request is not required, and the request is not granted."

THE WORLD'S NEWS

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Secretary Root has received a cablegram from General Wood at Havana, confirming the press report of the adoption of the report of the committee on relations with the United States, accepting in behalf of the convention the terms of the Platt amendment. It is understood that, without undertaking materially to change the language of the Platt amendment, the convention, by the addition of reports of interviews with Secretary Root and otherwise, has placed upon the amendment itself a construction that will require very serious consideration.

Secretary Root has been in daily communication by cable with General Wood, and is acquainted with the proceedings of the delegates and the negotiations which led up to yesterday's action. General Wood, in turn, has acquainted the constitutional delegates with the secretary's views in answer to their efforts to place a construction upon the Platt amendment. Hence the weight of opinion inclines to the belief that even as it stands, the convention's action yesterday will not be disapproved from Washington. It is suggested by the officials that there is no occasion at present for the Washington Government to take action upon this matter, either by accepting or rejecting the convention's work.

COMMENT IN LONDON.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "The Post draws the attention of Englishmen to the annual report of the Military Governor of Havana, and remarks on the surprising measure of success that has been attained by the American administration in a short period. The experience of Havana during the first year and a half of American supervision proves, says the Post, that a government under the authority of an American executive would be incomparably better than anything that Spain had been able to give and than anything that the Cubans could create for themselves."

CHICAGO, May 25.—A special to the Tribune from Boonville, Mo., says:

Two men blown to pieces, a small steamer torn to bits, three houses demolished, scores of residences and business buildings damaged, a ferryboat badly wrecked and many thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed, are the results of an explosion at this place. The accident was on the La Grange, a fourteen-ton Missouri River freighter, just off this city. The boat carried 2,100 pounds of dynamite, many kegs of powder, 1,000 detonating caps and eight cases of fuse. Gasoline power was used on the vessel, and when a match was applied to the generator an explosion followed. The boat took fire and the crew, except two men, fled. These were still aboard when the fire reached the supply tanks of gasoline and the explosives. Damage was done to buildings a mile away.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Chief Examiner Servon of the Civil Service Commission left here tonight for Honolulu, via New York, where he and Civil Service Commissioner Rodenburg, who will join him en route to Kansas City, will look into the civil service in Hawaii. They expect to sail from San Francisco on June 6th, reaching Honolulu about the 14th, and during the following two weeks an opportunity will be given citizens of the United States residing in Hawaii to be examined for a number of positions in the classified service there and at Washington. Hawaii is entitled to fifteen appointments in the apportioned department service in Washington, and five in the apportioned Government Printing Office. A number of other offices also are to be filled.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A dispatch to the World from Wantage, England, says:

Though the utmost secrecy is maintained, it has been learned here that Richard Croker has completed all his arrangements to return to New York at an early date.

It seems highly probable that he will sail on the steamship Deutschland next Friday.

He left Wantage for London Tuesday afternoon and returned tonight. His departure on Friday evidently depends upon whether or not he receives from New York such information as will permit him to stay over to see the Derby on June 5th.

The London correspondent of the World says that the Hamburg-American steamship agents, both in London and in Southampton, decline to state whether Richard Croker is booked to sail for New York on the Deutschland next Friday or not.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "Everybody has forgotten the old age pension issue which Joseph Chamberlain brought into the political canvass after the overthrow of the Rosebery Ministry six years ago, but he suddenly returned to the subject at Birmingham lately at the National Odd Fellows' meeting and discussed it with an air of sincerity, as though it were something new which interested him deeply. He urged that it should not be taken up as a mere bribe to electors, nor as a principle of universal application, but as a practical policy for the promotion of thrift with the help of great friendly societies. His speech was not important as a practical exposition of any principles of State socialism, but was interesting as a fresh proof that the strongest and most ambitious member of the Ministry still considers old age pensions to be a good working asset for the Tory Democracy."

NEW YORK, May 25.—Evelyn E. Porter, an electrical engineer, connected with the cotton mills at Shanghai, China, is at a hotel here. He says that the six mills there, each having 40,000 spindles, cannot compete, even with their cheap Chinese labor, with the American manufacturers.

The originators of the plants in China expected large profits, but by the practice of the most rigid economy they have been unable to earn more than 2 per cent on their investment.

The women in the Chinese mills, Mr. Porter said, are paid fifteen cents per day. He explained that competition with American-made goods is unsuccessful because an American operative can do better work and four times more in a given time than a Chinese. Consequently American products are cutting out Chinese goods in Chinese markets.

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NEW YORK, May 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Peking says: "The Chinese have accepted the demand of the powers for 4 per cent interest on the indemnity pending payment of the principal. At headquarters it was announced that the embarkation of the German troops will begin on June 26th. The German guards have been withdrawn from several gates and the government of the city passes into Chinese hands for two weeks. Li Hung Chang says he is prepared to accept responsibility for the city now, but for the province he wants a delay of six weeks. Many are apprehensive that the powers after their long torpor, are now proceeding too hastily."

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Delegade Wilcox of Hawaii, who has just returned from Honolulu, has suggested to the Interior Department that a committee go to Hawaii to study the condition and report the outlines of a law at the next meeting of Congress. He has also called the attention of the Postoffice Department to the unsatisfactory postal service in Honolulu. This does not involve any personal reflection on officials, but only that the service is not as efficient as might be expected under American administration.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Peace has been patched up between the Hill-Morgan combination, according to the World, and the Harriman-Kuhn-Loeb syndicate in the struggle for the control of the Northern Pacific road. The friendliest feeling now exists and an agreement has practically been reached which will prevent any renewal of the strife.

The understanding was brought about through the friendly offices of George Gould and William K. Vanderbilt.

Each side has ceased talking about its respective holdings in Northern Pacific stock. It is said that the Union Pacific Railroad owns over \$20,000,000 in securities of the Northern Pacific.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, is in the city. He has been in conference with representatives of the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific ever since his arrival. He refuses to say anything for publication, either in regard to Northern Pacific affairs or the conflict with the Union Pacific interests.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Rev. J. H. Cushing and several priests from Denver have arrived in this city en route to Rome to lay before the Pope their grievances. They have been at work among the Indians for a number of years in Arizona, New Mexico and elsewhere, and say that when application was made to Bishop Matsuo of Colorado to return with them to their diocese, he declined. They attempted to have their differences settled by Cardinal Martinelli, but Saturday they were refused an audience. The party will sail on Saturday.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A special to the World from Syracuse, N. Y., says:

Mrs. Mary D. Grace, principal of Tompkins School, is in Durango, Mexico, on business connected with her mines. Word has been received that she has sold the mines to E. Clark Wheeler, a former Senator of Colorado, who paid her \$150,000 for them. He has been putting up the money with which Mrs. Grace has been fighting her case. This he did with the understanding that he was to have an option on her interests when the litigation was settled. Mr. Wheeler was one of the founders of the city of Aspen. One of the large claims which Wheeler had to settle was that of the lawyers in the case. Young Grace went to Durango and made contracts with some attorneys to conduct the suits for one-half of what they could save out of the property. Mrs. Grace filed an objection that her son had exceeded his authority in making any such contract.

Samuel Hookano has been commissioned acting district magistrate at Wailanae.

THE PISTOL AND THE BOTTLE.

The man who has once driven a burglar out of his house with a pistol is likely to keep the weapon handy by for use in the future.

On a similar principle Mrs. Elizabeth Langmaid is never without a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup where she can lay hands on it any day.

About four years ago she was taken bad with what was called "a complication of complaints." The doctors said she had an abscess on one of her lungs, and also indigestion and heart troubles. And, seeing how she looked and felt, we should have believed him without a moment's hesitation.

"You can get an idea," she says, "how bad I was when I tell you I lay helpless in bed nearly nine months."

(That does give us the idea and no mistake. Save for the hope of recovery—which seldom quite perishes in the mind—I would have been dead, and so have the trouble over and done with.)

"Finally," Mrs. Langmaid goes on to say, "when I got out of bed, all of me that could waste away was gone. I was just a skeleton covered by a skin. In truth, they wrapped me in wadding for appearance and for such comfort and warmth as the protection might give me."

"Whatever my complaint was I always had a dreadful pain in my sides and under the shoulderblades; but the medicines I took had no more effect on it than so much sweetened water would have had."

"While in this miserable condition, I remembered how different friends of mine had spoken of the virtues of Seigel's Syrup for many kinds of ailments that nothing else seemed able to help."

"Anyway I was sure it would be no mistake to try it, and so I got a bottle from Campbell & Co.'s store in this town. Up to that time I always had a great feeling of weariness and drowsiness after eating, and could not shake it off."

"But to my delight I soon discovered that a dose of the Syrup dispelled this almost instantly, and by the time I had finished the first bottle I was greatly improved."

"As you would suppose, I persevered in taking the remedy until by degrees I got strong again. Gradually, too, I picked up my lost flesh, and recovered my former good health."

Ever since then I keep a bottle of Seigel's Syrup in the house and take a dose whenever I feel out of sorts in any way."

"You may publish this if you like, and I shall always be glad to hear of Seigel's Syrup doing for others what it did for me."

ELIZABETH LANGMAID.
Market street, Muwelleh, N. S. W.
September 26, 1899.

TUG ELEU AT ISSUE

(Continued from Page 2.)

ers besides, the position was not worth that much.

Prendergast moved that the salary be made \$1,200, instead of \$1,400. His figures were finally accepted.

Makekau moved to reconsider the vote on the grounds that the officer was being paid in part by the Board of Health. The salary they furnished was \$500. The stipend from the Board of Public Works was \$1,200. The sum of \$2,100 was too large a salary for the services rendered. The motion of Makekau was carried. Makekau then moved that the office be designated as market and fish inspector, with a salary of \$1,400.

Aviet attacked the present fish inspector. He said that the occupant was a man who did not know his business. When a fish had white gills it was rejected. Any one familiar with fish knew that white gills were no indication of unfitness for food. One reason for the present lack of fish was the arbitrary methods pursued by this man, who judged the fish by a hard and fast rule, and not by methods of common sense. The Board of Health should place a man in that position who was thoroughly acquainted with sea food.

The subject of fish caused considerable interest among the native statesmen, and they argued the matter for half an hour or more. In concluding the matter, the two positions were transferred to the Department of Public Works.

The pay of the assistant market keeper was set at \$720 for two years. The salary of the superintendent of Wailuku and Kahului waterworks remained at \$1,200, the estimate handed in by Governor Dole. The same was done with the superintendent of the Hilo waterworks whose salary was kept at \$1,800. The salary of the superintendent of the Laupahoehoe waterworks, whose salary was fixed at \$400, the salary of the superintendent of the Koloa waterworks, whose salary was fixed at \$500, and the salary of the superintendent of the Lahaina waterworks, whose salary was fixed at \$420, all by Governor Dole, remained unchanged.

It was then agreed that the salary of the superintendent of the waterworks at Wailanae be made \$500. The payroll of the government buildings, fixed at \$4,944. Prendergast moved that an item, the payroll of parks and squares, now under the Department of Forestry, be placed under the Department of Public Works. The salary apportioning thereto appears as \$4,980 in Governor Dole's estimate. The transfer was made, and the figures of the Territorial Governor remained unchallenged.

When it came to the janitor, keeper of the Capitol and Judiciary grounds and buildings, Emmeluth objected to the salary, which was set at \$2,400. It was ordered by the chair that the matter go to a special committee for investigation. The committee, appointed is composed of Dickey, Prendergast and Emmeluth. They were instructed to see just what the item really meant.

The salary of the Honolulu fire department was fixed at \$72,250.

The pay of the Hilo fire department was passed at \$800.

The salary of four pilots, for the port of Honolulu, was kept at \$19,200, as originally suggested by Governor Dole. An attempt was made to reduce their salaries to \$18,000, but it was voted down. The payroll of the pilot boys was referred to a special committee. The Governor has in his estimate, apportioned \$5,000. The pilot boys say that they are paid \$1 for every trip they make. When there are no foreign boats, there are no dollars.

Prendergast moved that the question of pilots be reconsidered. He then moved to amend by suggesting that the number reduced to three, and their salary be reduced to \$14,400. This motion was argued, for and against, with considerable warmth. The amendment of Prendergast, to reduce the number of pilots, was lost, and the item, as it stood in the estimate originally submitted to the House, was carried.

The House adjourned immediately following this action, the hour of 4 o'clock having arrived.

A severe sprain will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. Many cases have occurred, however, in which a cure has been effected in less than one week by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Honolulu, H. T.

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